FAMILY LIFE

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THE ORIGINS OF CRIME

Intelligence, physical condition, and social factors (e.g., "good neighborhood") have little to do with determining whether or not a boy will end up as a criminal.

"A child's *home atmosphere*" had an important effect on whether he became a criminal; indeed, the importance of the home can not be stressed too greatly."

The *father's personality* had an important bearing on criminality. "We established that warm fathers and passive fathers produced very few criminals. Paternal absence, cruelty, or neglect, however, tended to produce criminality in a majority of boys."

"Of all the influences which play a part in the genesis of criminality, the *mother's personality* appeared to be most fundamental."

These are some of the principal conclusions from one of the most important studies ever made, of the factors that lead one boy to end up in crime, another to live a law-abiding life. It is the Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study, begun in the early 1930's with more than 500 boys. The intent was to prevent delinquency and develop character by means of friendly guidance. It was believed that delinquency might be nipped in the bud if the youngsters were given the right kind of help, even though they were living in very undesirable surroundings.

Briefly, this part of the project was a failure. "We are forced to admit that the treatment administered by the Cambridge-Somerville program, probably the most extensive and costly experiment in the prevention of delinquency, largely failed to accomplish its goals. It failed primarily because it did not affect the basic psychological and familiar experiences—so deep that only the most intensive measures, applied very early in life, can offer hope of eradicating them."

The project was started and financed by Dr. Richard C. Cabot. In two industrialized cities of Massachusetts a thousand boys were selected, from whom the staff chose a hard core of youngsters identified by teachers and others as problem children, troublemakers, delinquents. These were matched by an equal number of boys with similar backgrounds but no history of great difficulties. Altogether, subjects and controls, 650 boys formed the basis of the experiment — 325

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matched pairs. Their average age was 11. The methods of treatment "were similar to those used by the Big Brother Association, progressive probation officers, family welfare agencies, and some mental health clinics."

The first evaluation was attempted prior to 1945 when the project ended; the second in 1948. "The results proved discouraging . . . As many treated as control boys had run afoul of the law . . . A few more control than treated boys had commited 'serious' crimes."

The present study was begun in 1955, to find whether there had been any improvement. Maybe, as earlier investigators had hoped, there would still be some long-range values from the early treatment, the counseling and guidance, that the boys had received. It was undertaken by William McCord, assistant dean of the school of humanities and sciences and assistant professor of sociology at Stanford University, and by his wife Joan McCord, a research specialist in the field of delinquency and crime. They had at their disposal an immense amount of material gathered over a period of nearly 20 years, together with the official crime records of the boys (now adults). Their report, written in easily readable form, has a value that it would be hard to exaggerate.

Slum neighborhoods, they discovered do not by themselves constitute an important influence. "Cohesiveness in the family, consistent discipline, and affection from his parents seem to insulate a boy from the influence of a gang culture."

The influence of broken homes has been overstressed, they believe; it is the conflict that is harmful. "A quarrelsome home, with or without affection, led to delinquency which began at a relatively early age." Home discipline is important particularly in relation to its consistency. Almost any kind of discipline is good if it is consistent. Lack of discipline and erratically punitive discipline—both produced criminality in the offspring.

The supreme importance of the mother was mentioned above. "Maternal love, even though the love was complicated by an over-protective attitude, by anxiety, or by neurosis, *generally* led to low rates of crime." Mothers who were absent, passive, cruel, rejecting, or neglectful produced criminal sons.

The authors conclude that it is possible to predict with reasonable accuracy, even at the age of 11, which boys will turn out to be delinquents or criminals. They conclude that punishment (e.g., incarceration in a reform school), is virtually useless in curing delinquency; that ordinary counseling is no more effective; that present-day social work programs are largely a failure.

A satisfactory program must take account of the real factors that produce a criminal personality. These factors are not found primarily in the character of the housing, in the economic status of the family, or in the child's IQ. They are primarily the relation of father and mother *to each other,* their acceptance and love of their children, and their maintenance of firm but kindly discipline. These are the points at which the problem of

juvenile delinquency and adult crime must be attacked, if any satisfactory results are to be achieved; and, it may be added, they are the points that the community persistently refuses to deal with, while it spends great sums on social work of many kinds that come too late to do much good. They disregard the fact that "the root of criminal behavior lies in the family."

The study shows (as others have done) that sporadic counseling of the delinquent is of little value; that aggressive children respond to treatment just as well as the conformist child; that the length of treatment has no relation to effectiveness, that a change of counselors, or the sex of the counselor, is unimportant, and that attempts to relate the child to community agencies do not prevent criminality, unless the child is given expert intensive treatment as an individual at the same time. In any event, the authors insist, *intensive work with the family seems a prerequisite to successful treatment.* This is the goal, they declare, to which community agencies of all kinds should aim.

This brief review can hardly even hint at the great amount of material of the highest possible importance, which this book offers. It is based on unique records and investigations. Its findings will encounter inertia and resistance in many social agencies that are attempting to deal with delinquency and crime. Probably most of these agencies are necessary and should be given even more support than they now receive, but an open-minded reader of this book can scarcely doubt that an entirely new approach, based on the relation between father and mother, husband and wife, is necessary if we are to attain worth-while results.

(ORIGINS OF CRIME, by William McCord. Pp. 219, price $6 from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., 1959.)

Research Notes

MARRIAGES in the U.S.A. last year are estimated at 1,445,000 by the National Office of Vital Statistics. This represents a continued slight decline. The birth rate also declined to 24.5 for each thousand population—the first year since 1951 that it has been below 25. Total number of births for the year is calculated as 4,204,000 registered and perhaps 46,000 unregistered.

ABOUT 400,000 CHILDREN under twelve years of age must care for themselves while their mothers work, reports the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Health Education and Welfare. This means that in this country one child in thirteen, under the age of twelve, must look out for himself. In the 10-11 year group the ratio increases—one in five is without care while his mother is at work.

CHANCES FOR SURVIVAL of infants born in plural births are distinctly less than for children born singly. Triplets have still less chance and quadruplets have very little chance of survival at all. The highest mortality among plural births belongs to those infants born to very young mothers and to mothers 45 and over. Statistics show that mothers who have had previous children stand a better chance of delivering live plural births.

Educational Notes

THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY of the White House Conference on Children and Youth will be celebrated in 1960. The conference's idea is to promote opportunities for children so that they may have a full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity. Mr. Ephraim Gomberg, a Pennsylvania attorney, has been appointed conference director.

THE MERRILL-PALMER School of Detroit will have an experimental summer workshop entitled, "Rearing Children in the Racially Changing Neighborhood," from July 13-24, this year.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS holds its 1959 meeting on August 19-21 at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Its theme will be, "Growing Individual Values Within The Family." Dr. Aaron Rutledge is program chairman.

EMERITUS is the official news letter of the American Association on Emeriti. This newly formed organization brings together retired teachers, professors and college administrators. Its address is 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

NEW YORK CITY'S Youth Board reports its progress for 1958. A pre-induction military guidance program for school age youth has been drafted. A community program of summer employment for youth called Teens In Industry, was carried out. And a plan to detect high delinquency families (a group that constitutes less than one percent of the total family population, but which produces more than 75 percent of the city's delinquency) has been established.

ALABAMA'S "quickie" divorce practices may be on the way out. William Belcher, circuit court judge in Russell County has reportedly taken a stand against them. Similarly, judges in three other counties have ended the practice. Couples from all over the world had been attracted to Alabama's courts, where as many as six divorces were granted at a time.

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Around the World

ENGLAND'S Court of Appeal permitted a mother to adopt her illegitimate child on the grounds that it was advantageous to the child's welfare. Adoption removed the legal disabilities attached to illegitimacy. In so doing, it reversed the decision of a lower court which had prevented the mother from adopting her child on the grounds that the adoption act was not made to erase the stigma of illegitimacy.

GERMANY has schools for mothers—training centers for the education of parents and the promotion of family life. The schools provide courses in practical homemaking, cooking, dressmaking, pre and post natal care and home nursing.

THAILAND citizens are much less prejudiced towards psychotics than are people in other countries. A recent survey shows that only one person in 2,000 is considered psychotic in that country. Of all the psychoses, schizophrenia alone is considered serious enough for hospital care. As a result, 70 percent of hospitalized patients are schizophrenics. Those with acute organic or functional disorders are kept at home. From Journal of Social Therapy 4(4), 1958, Pp. 197-200.

FRANCE'S Federation of Families is getting ready for its national congress which will be held in Rouen in November 1959. The conference's theme will be, "The Educational Responsibilities Of Families In The Modern World."

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

MUSIC WITH CHILDREN, by Alfred Ellison. Pp. 294, price $5.75 from McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 W. 42 st., New York 36, N.Y., 1959.

"Every classroom teacher, no matter how limited his own background of technical training in music," says Dr. Ellison, "can successfully help his children to a vivid experience with music." Musical expression takes on many forms, all of which are well covered in this basic textbook on music education in the elementary grades. There's singing, body movement and playing some simple instruments. And besides these —the making of simple instruments, listening to,—and creating music. The author's methods, tested in classrooms for five years, are clearly explained with specific suggestions and illustrations. The appendices are well documented and contain suggested readings, song collections, song lists and their sources, as well as a list of records recommended for listening.—*Yvonne Hessler, M.S.*

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'TWIXT TWELVE AND TWENTY, by Pat Boone. Pp. 176 (no index), price $2.95 from Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

This is a book that parents and teenagers alike have been awaiting for some time. It is based on the author's own experiences because he feels that he is not so far removed from those years that he can't remember his own thoughts and attitudes at the time. He talks to young people about conflicts that arise naturally between them and their parents; standards necessary for their new social relationships; going steady and early marriage; finding an appropriate vocation; getting an education; and the development of a mature philosophy of life. Mr. Boone has an abiding faith in teenagers. He recognizes the problems they face, their wants and their needs. He also recognizes that "it costs something for parents to stick by their guns for your welfare!"—*Robert S. Hicks, Pd.D.*

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THANK YOU, DR. LAMAZE, by Marjorie Karmel. Pp. 188, price $2.95 from J. B. Lippincott, Inc., E. Washington sq., Philadelphia, Pa., 1959.

This is a first hand account of the author's experience with preparation for childbirth and as such it is a valuable contribution to the literature. Mrs. Karmel tells about the birth of her first child in Paris and compares it with the birth of her second child in New York. Though her detailed description of her struggle to make a choice of physicians definitely enhances the report, the book contains two distinct drawbacks: 1. The author roundly ridicules her only contact with instruction in this country in a chapter entitled "The Birds And The Bees". Unfortunately she attended a class where permissiveness seems to have been overdone and she allows this one instance to represent all the methods used in the United States; 2. The author and publisher insist that the Pavlov method (producing a painless experience) is unique and unknown in this country. We have been doing much the same thing here for over ten years, with spectacular results. It does seem unwise to let labels and proprietary tendencies retard, even briefly, the whole movement which at best will be

an amalgamation of the principles and practices evolved at the same time in different places. It would seem that an emphasis on the similarity between the methods used in France and those used here, rather than the differences, would have been in the long run a greater service to all concerned.—*Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.*

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LET'S FACE IT, by Elsie Archer. Pp. 186, price $2.95 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1959.

Subtitled "A guide to good grooming for Negro girls," this book is equally applicable to red, white, or yellow girls. Mrs. Archer, vocational guidance director at the Washington Business Institute in the Harlem district of New York City, deals not merely with grooming but with the way you sit, talk, act, and think. The book is recommended.

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ENJOY YOUR CHILDREN, by Lucille E. Hein. Pp. 218 (no index), price $3.50 from Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1959.

Recreation and activity ideas for children seven to 12 years old are offered in usable form by a free-lance writer. The child must be helped to explore his own world, to grow and to become and individual, she reminds us; and she offers abundant help for this purpose.

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SEXUAL PLEASURE IN MARRIAGE, by Jerome and Julia Rainer. Pp. 251 (no index), price $4.95 from Julian Messner, 8 W. 40th st., New York 18, N.Y., 1959.

Mr. and Mrs. Rainer are a writer-team with a record of 16 books on various subjects. In this one they have tackled a subject in which they have no special competence, and the informed reader who expects to find anything new in it will be disappointed. They follow Kinsey slavishly on many points with complete disregard for the inadequacy of his samples. They seem never to have heard of the pubo-coccygeus muscle, and their ignorance on this point alone seriously lessens the value of their work. They have turned out a rather superficial performance, dragging in scraps of information from various sources without regard to their representative character or the lack of it. An appendix that is called "Encyclopedia of sex guidance and information" gives twice as much space to *Casanova* as to *Continence*. The authors' point of view is wholesome, but the book is not a valuable addition to the already extensive popular literature in this field.

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REPRODUCTION AND INFERTILITY, third symposium, ed. by F. X. Gassner. Pp. 273, price $6.50 from Pergamon Press, 122 E. 55th st., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

This extremely valuable symposium deals almost wholly with fertility in live stock rather than in human beings, but the principles involved are presumably much the same and it is far easier to collect evidence on a large scale in the dairy than in the home. The book is indispensable to any serious student of the biology of reproduction.

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THE BRIDE LOOKS AHEAD, by Judith Unger Scott. Pp. 288, price $3.50 from Macrae Smith Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1959.

Practical and sensible advice on home-making and the adjustments of

marriage, especially during the early years. Mrs. Scott is a writer who was formerly on the staff of the Ladies Home Journal.

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FREUD: THE MIND OF THE MORALIST, by Philip Rieff. Pp. 397, price $6 from The Viking Press, 625 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

Sigmund Freud's influence has been pervasive for two generations, but few attempts have been made to survey the moral content and analyze the ethical implications of his writings. Sociologist Philip Rieff (now on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley) has undertaken this task in a scholarly volume which will appeal mainly to serious students of human nature. Freudianism teaches man that he must live beyond reason—reason having proved no adequate guide to his safe conduct through the meaningless experience of life. It marks the repudiation of the Christian legacy of the religious man—since conscience is no safe guide. It marks the exhaustion of the liberal legacy represented historically in "economic man." Aware at last that he is chronically ill, psychological man may nevertheless end the ancient quest of his predecessors for a healing doctrine, says Dr. Rieff; but "his experience with the latest one, Freud's, may finally teach him that every cure must expose him to a new illness."

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PREGNANCY, BIRTH, AND ABORTION, by Paul H. Gebhard and others. Pp. 282, price $6 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33d st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Third in the series of "Kinsey books," this is based mainly on the 1609 white non-prison females who experienced conception. They make a point of the fact that damage to the woman who was aborted was not found to be as frequent or serious as some authors have described; but their evidence can hardly be considered exhaustive, since it is based merely on the statement of the woman herself, who had no way of knowing what her actual condition was in many instances. An appendix contains some information about abortion in other countries. While the title indicates that information concerning pregnancy and birth will be provided, this is a minor and numerical feature only, not dealing with details of pregnancy and parturition which would be of great interest but which were evidently not included in the plans for this particular volume. It is primarily a discussion of abortion.

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MAN'S RIGHT TO BE HUMAN, by George Christian Anderson. Pp. 191 (no index), price $3.50 from William Morrow, 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

The place of religion and psychiatry in daily life is discussed by an Episcopalian minister who is one of the most active clergymen in the mental health field today; founder and present director of the Academy of Religion and Mental Health, and a popular lecturer.

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HOW TO CARRY ON A CONVERSATION, by Grace Stuart Nutley. Pp. 210, price $1.95 from Sterling Pub. Co., 419 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

First published six years ago, this book is now somewhat revised and issued at a very reasonable price. It is an excellent piece of work that will be helpful to almost everyone, in marriage and out. Don't overlook it!

GETTING READY FOR TOMORROW: How You Can Build a Happier Later Life, by Charles M. Crowe. Pp. 160, price $2.75 from Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1959.

Those who prepare in middle life will find the later years rich and satisfying, says Mr. Crowe, a writer and speaker. The book has an "inspirational" quality and is filled with anecdotes and biographical illustrations which give it substantial value.

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SEVEN, EIGHT—SHUT THE GATE, by Lucy Reissig Schenck. Pp. 86 (no index), price $2.50 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fith ave., New York, N.Y., 1959.

One of the six daughters of a minister, Mrs. Schenck offers a description of her own early home as "the heartwarming story of an American family." It is a pleasant description of a way of life that is probably gone forever, in upper New York State.

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EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDHOOD, ed. by Samuel Liebman. Pp. 176, price $5. from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1959.

Nine articles dealing with various problems of childhood and adolescence from a psychoanalytic point of view and directed to the medical practitioner for use in his everyday pratice.

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THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN SOCIETY, by Stanley Powell Davies. Pp. 248, price $5.50 from Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y., 1959.

Dr. Davies, long-time general director of the Community Service Society in New York City, published as long as 1923 a book on *Social Control of the Feebleminded.* The present volume, in which he had the cooperation of psychologist Katherine B. Ecob, summarizes the progress of more than a generation in the study of mental deficiency which, as he says, "presents one of the largest and most challenging of all social problems." Through proper training and supervision, many of the defectives can find a useful and acceptable place in the social order. Dr. Davies calls for less attention to the IQ and more to the social adjustment, points out the great lack of adequate measures to help such individuals and the promising experiments under way. This is a standard work on an important but neglected topic.

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

MONEY MANAGEMENT. Your Savings and Investment Dollar, Pp. 40, price 10c from Money Management Institute of Household Finance Corp., Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

WHAT WILL YOU BE . . . WHEN YOU GROW UP? free from the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington, D. C. To inspire the parents and young people of minority groups to seek higher training.

PRIMER FOR PARENTS, by Ellen Goodman. Pp. 32, price 40c from the Anti-Defamation League, 515 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y. A humorously illustrated guide that answers questions raised by children about prejudice.

FIT FOR FUN, Pp. 22, price 6c from the National Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal St., Chicago 6, Ill. What good food, sleep, exercise and cleanliness can do to make a girl feel like new.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER, Pp. 13, price 7c from the National

Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal st., Chicago 6, Ill. Pointers for the young man who wants to look good and keep fit.

ON YOUR OWN HOOK, price 5c from the National Dairy Council, 11 N. Canal st., Chicago 6, Ill. A health folder for new high school graduates starting out on their own.

HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS, Pp. 31, from the National Dairy Council, 111 N. Canal st., Chicago 6, Ill. A catalogue for ordering source materials from the Council. Folders, Booklets, posters, charts and visual aids.

SHALL CHILDREN, TOO, BE FREE? by Howard A. Lane. Pp. 32, price 25c from Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison ave., New York 22, N. Y.

WHAT'S WHAT FOR CHILDREN, ed. by Eve Kassirer. Pp. 116, price 60c from Citizens' Committee on Children, c/o Runge Press, 124 Queen st., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. — Valuable handbook for parents, about children's interests, recreation, hobbies, selection of toys, etc.

YOUR CHILD AND HIS READING,— How Parents Can Help, by Nancy Larrick. Pp. 32, price 25c from Public Affairs Committee (No. 278), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

WHERE TO WRITE FOR MARRIAGE RECORDS, Pp. 6, price 5c from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. (Catalog No. FS 2.102:M 34).

SOCIAL LEGISLATION INFORMATION SERVICE, price 25c from Social Legislation Information Service, Inc., 1346 Connecticut ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. A bulletin that reports impartially on federal social legislation and the activites of federal agencies. concerned with social welfare.

MANKIND'S CHILDREN: The Story of UNICEF, by Robert L. Heilbroner. Pp. 20, price 25c from the Public Affairs Committee, 22, E. 38th st., New York, N. Y. Pamphlet on the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

THE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD AT HOME, by Laura L. Dittmann. Pp. 99, price 35c from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

MARRIAGE, Pp. 63, price 50c from Fides Publishers, 746 E. 79th st., Chicago 19, Ill.

REGULATION OF OFFSPRING AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, by Nan Ahearn. Pp. 3, price 25c from American Eugenics Society, 230 Park ave., New York 17, N.Y. A reprint from *Eugenics Quarterly,* 6 (1), March 1959.

THE RESPONSIBILITES OF PARENTHOOD, by Robert A. Harper. Pp. 13, price 25c from American Eugenics Society, 230 Park ave., New York 17, N.Y. Reprinted from *Eugenics Quarterly,* 6 (1), March 1959.

EUGENICS AND FUTURE SOCIETY, by Harry L. Shapiro. Pp. 7, price 25c from American Eugenics Society, 230 Park ave., New York 17, Reprinted from *Eugenics Quarterly,* 6 (1), March 1959.

TELEVISION: How To Use It Wisely With Children, by Josette Frank. Pp. 28, price 25c from the Child Study Association of America, 132 E. 74 st., New York 21, N.Y.

PUBLICATIONS LIST, from National Association For Retarded Children, 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

WHEN YOU ADOPT A CHILD, Pp. 28 price 15c from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

STERILIZATION FOR HUMAN BETTERMENT, Pp. 14, from Human Betterment Association of America, Inc., 105 W. 55st., New York 19 N.Y.

SCIENCE EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR YOUNGSTERS AND OLDSTERS, a catalog, free from Science Materials Center, The Library of Science, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y.

YOUR GIFTED CHILD, Pp. 39, price 20c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.

. . . AND THEN THERE WERE TWO, Pp. 49, price 35c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25st., New York 10, N.Y. A pamphlet for parents of twins.

MAKING THE MOST OF YOUR YEARS, by Evelyn Hart. Pp. 28, price 25c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25st., New York 10, N.Y. Enriching the later years of life.

REFERENCE GUIDES NOS. 4, 5 and 6. Revised reading lists on Community Mental Health (No. 4), The Mentally Ill (No. 5) and Advanced Readings In Mental Health (No. 6). Free on request to the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.

CHILDREN WITH SPEECH AND HEARING IMPAIRMENT, Pp. 32, price 20c from U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Division of Public Documents, Washington 25, D.C. (Catalog No. FS 5.3:959/8).

YOUR DENTIST AND YOU, by Charles M. White. Pp. 91 (no index), price $2.50 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N. Y., 1959.

HELP FOR TEN MILLION, by Darrell C. Crain, M.D. Pp. 251, price $1.45 from J. B. Lippincott Co., E. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. A manual for patients with arthritis, rheumatism and gout.

Other Books Received

ORIGAMI, a complete guide to Japanese paper folding, by Isao Honda. Pp. 37, price $3.95 from McDowell, Obolensky, New York, N.Y., 1959. —Unusual and intriguing; printed in Japan.

VERDICT OF THE SCOREBOARD, by Ade Christensen. Pp. 190, price $3 from The American Press, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1959. A strong indictment of intercollegiate athletics with constructive suggestions.

CHILDREN FOR THE CHILDLESS, ed. by Morris Fishbein. Pp. 223, price $2.95 from Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1959.—Revision of a symposium published five years ago.

STOP HIDING FROM SUCCESS, by Charles A. Cerami. Pp. 182, price $4.95 from Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.Y., 1959. — Formerly published as *Living the Business Life*.

COLOR SPECTROSCOPE KIT, an experiment kit and a 16 page booklet, price $2 from Science Materials Center, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y. Experiments to help understand the reasons for color and color changes. For children from age 10 and for adults.

SIX SCIENCE TOY COLLECTIONS, with booklets, prices from $1.50 to $3.50 from Science Materials Center, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y. For children from age 11 up.

JUNIOR SCIENTIST STATIC ELECTRICITY KIT, price $2.50 from Science Materials Center, 59 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y. For ages 10 through high school.

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

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FAMILY LIVING CONFERENCES

led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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